

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, July 7.

By the arrivals at this port, from Europe, since Saturday, we have been put in possession of London and Liverpool papers to the 16th of May. Their contents, however, are not of so interesting a nature as we had reason to expect.

The English papers state that the subjects of the Prussian monarchy are extremely discontented with the cabinet of Berlin, and that fears were entertained of an insurrection. This may do very well to amuse the populace of London, but cannot have the least weight with any one acquainted with the Prussian government and its subjects. If there are any symptoms of discontent, they are confined to the counting houses of a few merchants in Berlin and Danzig, as outletters and papers recently received from thence are wholly silent on this topic; besides, we know of nothing which, in the present prosperous situation of the affairs of Prussia, could excite the discontent of a people, who cannot in the least be affected by the blockade of their ports, and whose attachment to the house of Brandenburg is too deeply rooted, to suffer themselves to be led astray by the emissaries of any foreign power. The electorate of Hanover is now firmly incorporated with the Prussian monarchy, and it is highly probable that Swedish Pomerania will be added to the rising empire in the north, and all attempts to wear any of these valuable provinces from Frederick, whilst aided by the genius of the military magician, whose prowess has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the confederated princes of Europe, must eventually prove abortive.

Early in May, the English house of peers was discussing the *American Inter-course bill*. The general opinion was that it would finally pass. It was powerfully supported by the duke of Clarence, lords Lauderdale, Grenville, Auckland, Hildale, Hawkesbury, &c. and opposed by the duke of Montrose, lords Sheffield, Mulgrave, Campden, &c. Lord Hawkesbury in the course of the discussion, stated the great principle of the navigation to be, that if ever it should happen that commerce and navigation interfered, the interest of commerce ought to be sacrificed to the interests of navigation. If ever there was a period when this principle ought to be held sacred, it was the present. In alluding to the claims of the United States his lordship observed, that he knew it to be the opinion of some of the most enlightened men in America, that notwithstanding the establishment of our independence, a political union of the states with Great Britain would be for the interest of both countries.

The trial of the *“noble defender”* was proceeding slowly, but the general opinion seems to be that Lord Melville will be acquitted.

Mr. Plumer's retainer, in the defence of Viscount Melville, was 1000 guineas, and his daily fee is twenty.

Dispatches had been received at London on the 9th of May from the British minister at Constantinople, which completely contradicted the rumour of a coolness between Russia & the Porte, whose neutrality is stated to have been guaranteed by the emperor Alexander, on the assurance, that if any attempt be made by the French armies to penetrate the Ottoman states, on whatever ground or pretext, the grand seignior promises to give a free passage to the Russians, through any part of his dominions.

The French are still at Brannau—the Russians have not evacuated Cattaro—and Austria is availing herself of this interval of disturbed repose, to arrange her troops, and put her frontiers in order. Every thing on the continent seems to wear the stillness of apprehension, and this, we suppose must continue until the opinion of the emperor of Russia is received as to the *Bacca di Cattaro*. In the mean time, we must view with great distrust the reports of the march of some of the French corps to Strasburg and to Italy.

The fate of Batavia is still undetermined.—It rests as yet in one of the mysterious *Pot fœdiles* of St. Cloud—but of the result no doubt whatever can be entertained.

A letter from an officer on board the *Pompee*, sir S. Smith, dated off Gibraltar, April 10, informs, that the *Pompee* is about to repair to Messina, for the purpose of bringing the king and queen of Naples to England without delay.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated April 9, says “The *Swiftsure* came from Tetuan, where she had been to water. The Moors knocked down and seized one of the lieutenants belonging to the ship, employed on the watering party, and carried him off prisoner to Tetuan, because captain Rutherford refused to give them a certain quantity of powder, which they demanded. The insolence and extortion of both the emperor of Morocco and the dey of Algiers daily increase, and our government should take some determined measures with the Barbary powers to render the British flag a little respectable in their eyes, which certainly is not at present the case.”

LONDON, May 7.

The Hamburg mail due on Saturday last, was yesterday delivered from the post office. It brings letters and papers to the 29th ult. from these we learn, that no crisis is due to the report of the *Leyden Gazette*, of the differences between Austria and France having been settled; and of the Russians having evacuated the *Bacca di Cattaro* and *Castell Nuovo*. It is stated, on the contrary, that affairs remain in the same posture—that the French are actively employed in fortifying Brannau—and that not a single French regiment has recrossed the Rhine. This intelligence is given in a letter from Munich, which also states that the resolve of the emperor of Russia, which alone can terminate those differences, is not to be expedited before the 17th of the present month.

Letters from the banks of the Maine, dated April 22, confirm this intelligence, and confidently assert, that the nephew of Talleyrand, the alleged bearer of the news of the evacuation of the mouths of the Cattaro by the Russians, only carried to Paris the consent of Austria to permit, in consequence of the want of transports, 40,000 French troops to march through Austria, Italy, and Croatia, into Dalmatia. Some articles by the mail say, that France has regained in a great degree her ascendancy over Turkey, and that a war between Russia and the Porte is likely to take place in consequence. This we do not believe. The German press is now so much, in fact, under French control, that we can afford as little credit to the reports which it transmits, as we can give to the fabricated letters in the *Moniteur*. The mail offers nothing as to the results of the conflicts which took place between the Prussians and Swedes, on the confines of Lauenburg. There is a loose report that the king of Prussia is mentally deranged.

May 10.

The *Active*, Willey, of London; the *Laurel*, House, of Liverpool, with thirteen other vessels, were taken in the coast of Africa, by a squadron from L'Orient previous to the 26th January. The *Active* is arrived at Waterford as a cartel. By this vessel we learn, that a reinforcement of French troops had arrived at Senegal, and it was supposed would again make an attempt against Goree.

May 12.

The lords in council have come to a resolution to recommend to his majesty, to take off the em-

bargo on Hamburg and Oldenburg vessels. This measure has not yet gone through the necessary formalities, but no doubt in a day or two, these channels for trade will again be opened.

On Saturday a report prevailed in the city that the duke of Brunswick was immediately coming to this country on a diplomatic mission from the court of Berlin, and in order to endeavor to adjust the matters in dispute between the two governments; and it was even said that a house had been hired for his accommodation.

We have heard nothing to countenance this report. Some are of opinion, however, that the court of Berlin, under the direction of Bonaparte, may send a diplomatic agent here for the purpose of negotiation, or at least of sounding the disposition of the government, and ascertaining the temper of the country. The mission of an eminent person as the duke of Brunswick, whether his propositions were fit to be accepted or not would be a pledge that the object was honorable.

May 13.

Mr. Jackson, lately ambassador from this country to the court of Berlin, has arrived in London. He came over in the *Ariadne* frigate, from Husem, and landed yesterday at Yarmouth, about 11 o'clock, under a salute from the frigate.

Two Frenchmen landed at Brixton in the late of Wight on Saturday from a small boat. They were immediately arrested, and afterwards underwent an examination. The reason for their quitting France in so perilous a way, the boat they came over in being only of about three tons burthen, has not transpired. Some say it was to avoid the effect of imperial proscription denounced against them—others, that their business is with this government.

By letters received yesterday from Holland we learn, that the deputation which had been sent to Paris, from the Hague, had returned, bringing with it the fiat of Bonaparte. We do not suppose, that the persons who were appointed to that mission durst remonstrate against the establishment of a constitution so contrary to the habits and feelings of the Batavians; but if they have, their representations, it seems, have been ineffectual. Bonaparte has decided, that they are to have a king in the person of his brother Louis. His future majesty, Louis the first, is at present much indisposed at Paris; but, if capable of undertaking the journey, he is to be at the Hague on Thursday next, between which day and the 20th he is expected to be proclaimed. The Dutch do not manifest proper gratitude for the favor which is designed for them.—The nomination of king Louis instead of satisfaction, has produced an universal depression throughout Holland. Some cities have even ventured to petition their high mightinesses to oppose the measure with all their power; but though we may applaud and admire this faint effort of departed freedom, we cannot flatter ourselves with the expectation that it can produce any favorable consequences. It will be in vain to propose any opposition to the power that has long since ruled, and is now on the very eve of entirely revolutionizing the Batavian government.

Should the king of Prussia attack the king of Sweden, the emperor of Russia will be compelled to declare whether he is determined to renew the war or not. But this, indeed, may depend upon how far the king of Sweden, in his late conduct and declarations, was warranted by the countenance and protection of Russia. It is said, that Denmark has been induced to join the league of Russia, Sweden and England; and that a treaty of alliance between these four powers is in great forwardness.

Saturday last the Haughty gun-brig cut out of a bay near Brest harbor a French chasse maree, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday. By this vessel intelligence has been received, that ten sail of the line are now at anchor in Brest road, and that the *Topaze* of 44 guns, which lately escaped from the Tagus has got into Brest. Letters from Bombay, of the 18th January, confirm the accounts of the conclusion of peace with Scindia. Hoikar, with a body of his people, had gone into the country of the Scheaks, but met with no encouragement;—and as his followers were quitting him in despair, it was thought that he could give no further trouble to the British government and its allies. He was desirous, on almost any terms to make his peace.

Accounts had been received at Bombay of an action having taken place off Batavia, between an English frigate and the *Semillante* French frigate. The latter would have been captured had she not taken shelter under the batteries.

By a gentleman arrived in the *Camel* store ship from Gibraltar, we are informed, that sir Sidney Smith, with the *Pompee*, *Atheniense*, *Eagle* and another frigate, had arrived off Sicily, and was fully prepared to co-operate with our troops in that island. Sir Sidney had succeeded in throwing supplies into the garrison of Gaeta.

Admiral Lenois's wound in the calf of the leg is getting better; he is on board the *Foudroyant*, with sir J. Warren. Admiral Lenois's son, a lieutenant on board the *Marengo* has lost his tongue by a musket ball, which passed thro' his mouth.

DOVER, May 16.

A large brig called the *Pallas*, of Boston, which has been here some time, is now unloading by order of the government; she has on board a variety of articles among which are said to be four thousand gold watches, and four thousand stand of arms; she is from Hambro and cleared for New-York.

PARIS, April 30.

An article from Vienna of the 17th states, that a convention has been concluded

between France and Austria, by which 40,000 men are to be allowed a passage through Frioul into Dalmatia. This convention, which is a consequence of the occupation of Cattaro by the Russians, has been officially communicated to the Russian ambassador.

FRANKFORT, May 1.

It is mentioned in a German paper, that the principality of Lubeck is about to be united to the kingdom of Denmark.

The report of the archduke Ferdinand's arrival at Ratisbon on his way to Wurzburg, is premature.

The French troops under the orders of marshal Ney, which were stationed in the neighborhood of Memmingen and Kempten, have begun to march towards the Rhine.

We learn, by the latest letters from Prussia, that the royal chamber of war and marine, at Konigsberg, gave notice on the 4th of April that the magazines, including also 66,000 bushels of oats, would be sold in small lots.—This intelligence has removed all apprehension of a rupture between Prussia and Russia, and created the greatest consternation among the Jews, who in the contemplation of a rupture, had collected vast quantities of merchandise, which they must now dispose of at a great loss.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

The Editors of the *New-York Gazette* are indebted to Capt. Chew, of the ship *Liberty*, for London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool papers and prices current to the 25th of May. The most important news by this arrival, is, that Prussia and England have come to an understanding. A Liverpool price-current of the 24th May, from John Richardson & Co. after quoting the price of grain says, “The accounts received this day of the dispute with Prussia being settled, had the effect of lowering flour 2s. and 6d. per bbl. and wheat 1s. and 6d. per bushel.” A similar remark is made opposite lumber. The same price-current observes, after quoting West-India produce, that as the disputes with Prussia are now amicably settled, we confidently expect an advance in price and a brisk demand for the West-India produce in general. The passengers in the *Liberty* say, that flour was dull at 40s. They also state, that a general peace was expected.

The following letter has been addressed from Mr. Secretary Fox to the American Minister:—

“Downing street, May 16, 1806.

“The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Monroe, that the king taking into consideration the new and extraordinary means resorted to by the enemy, for the purpose of distressing the commerce of his subjects, has thought fit to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coast, rivers, and ports, from the river Elbe to the port of Brest both inclusive; and the said coast, rivers and ports are, and must be considered as blockaded, but that his majesty is pleased to declare that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels, laden with goods not being contraband of war from approaching the said coasts, and entering into and sailing from the said river and ports, (save and except the coast, rivers and ports, from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, and which are to be considered as so continued,) provided the said ships and vessels so approaching and entering, (except as aforesaid,) shall not have been laden at any port belonging to or in the possession of his majesty's enemies, & that the said ships and vessels so sailing from the said rivers & ports (except as aforesaid) shall not be detained to any port belonging to or in the possession of any of his majesty's enemies, nor have previously broken the blockade.

“Mr. Monroe is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that the coast, rivers, and ports above mentioned, must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade, after this notice.

“The undersigned requests Mr. Monroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.
JAMES MONROE, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

The *London Gazette* announces the capture by Admiral Collingwood's squadron, of a Spanish brig mounting 18 guns, which slipped out of Cartagena in company with two Spanish ships of the line and a frigate.

The further consideration of the case of Lord Melville was adjourned by the House of Lords to the 28th May.

The American intercourse bill had passed the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 18.

Lord Melville's Impeachment.—The Court was crowded to a very great degree, in order to hear the remainder of Mr. Whitbread's speech. He continued addressing their Lordships till near three o'clock, Mr. Plumer for the defendant, and the Attorney-General for the Managers, argued a question of law, and the Lords at half past three finished the whole of the trial. No thing remains but to pronounce their judgment. This will not take

place till Wednesday or Thursday se'night.

It is generally understood, on the Continent, that the Senator Beauharnois is to govern Switzerland, under the title of *Landamman for life*; but that at his death, the country will pass to his son-in-law the Electoral Prince of Baden. Should this project be carried into execution, we shall see, says a German paper, reign at Naples, Prince Joseph, the brother of the Emperor; in Upper Italy, Prince Eugene; Viceroy in Switzerland, the uncle of that Prince the brother-in-law of the Empress; along the Rhine to the Maine, the Electoral Prince of Baden, son-in-law of Madame Beauharnois; from thence to Holland, Duke Joachim, brother-in-law of the Emperor; and in Holland, another brother of that Monarch.

Private letters from Holland state, that the New Constitution intended for that kingdom, was to be promulgated in the course of the present week. His *Majesty*, Louis the First, was to be at the Hague on Thursday last, & to be proclaimed before the 20th. His nomination is said to have excited the utmost depressions, and some cities have even ventured to petition their high mightinesses to oppose the measure with all their power.

MAY 20.—Sir Richard Strachan sailed from Plymouth yesterday morning, with the following ships under his command—*Cassir*, *Terrible*, *Montague*, *Bellona*, *Audacious*, *Belleisle* and *Triumph*; and *Decade* and *Melampus* frigates. This squadron is supposed to be gone in pursuit of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron.

Capt. Parry, of the *Lady Shaw Stewart* transport, taken and burnt by the French squadron under the command of Admiral Villameze, and Jerome Bonaparte, consisting of the *Veteran*, *Foudroyant*, *Eole*, *Castor*, *Impetueux*, and *Patriot*, men of war; *Valereux* and *Volontaire* frigates, is arrived in London; he was put on board the *Union* cartel, arrived in the Downs from the Cape of Good Hope, from the *Foudroyant* man of war, on the 20th March, in lat. 16, 45, south, long. 7 west. He had been on board 16 weeks, during which time the squadron had captured six sail of vessels—viz the *Active* transport, cap. Hollart, from Gibraltar; *Susanna* of Liverpool, bound to Fayall; two Newfound land vessels; a privateer; a privateer, prize to the *Narcissus*; and the *Lady Shaw Stewart*; one of the Newfoundland vessels was given up to the people, the rest were destroyed. The squadron, during its course, has been to lat. 33, 36 S. long. 14, 30 E. On the 20th of March it had only five weeks water, and four months provisions on board. It is supposed the squadron would proceed to the Brazil for water, and from thence to the West-Indies. On the 29th of February, an American arrived at the Cape, which had a few days before fallen in with the *Regulus*, of 80 guns; *President*, and *Sybil*, of 40 guns each; and *Surveillant* of 18 guns, on their way to the Isle of France.

MAY 21.—The *Gazette* contains two orders of Council, the first directing that the embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to Hamburg and Oldenburg be taken off; and that the embargo be also taken off those vessels belonging to Bremen and Pappenburg, which had cleared out for ports of the United Kingdom previous to the Prussian notification dated March 28, whereby British ships were excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominion; & other ports in the North of Europe; and that the said ships and vessels with their cargoes, not being Prussian or enemies property, be permitted to sail to any port not blockaded. The second order of council directs, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Prussia and of the town of Pappenburg, save and except any ships to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo &c. &c.—The *Gazette* also contains an official notice respecting the blockade of the enemy's coast.

We have received a German paper of a later date than those brought by the mails that arrived yesterday, which contains a decree passed by the Canton of Basle, against the commerce of this country. By it, all persons dealing in prohibited merchandise, are made liable to imprisonment, confiscation of the goods, and a fine of not less than 100 louis d'ors!—Resistance to these arbitrary mandates of France is vain, as an army is ready on the Swiss frontiers to enforce obedience; meanwhile, a deeply rooted hatred spreads through the country, which though at present hidden, may in due season burst in a frightful harvest of revenge.

Our Plymouth letter of yesterday states, that a report was very current that the inshore squadron off Brest, consisting of the *Impetueux*, of 80 guns, cap. Lawford, the *Diamond* and the *Latona* frigates, and the *Haughty* gun brig, having been becalmed under the French batteries, the whole of the enemy's fleet, consisting of ten sail of the line, had slipped their cables and captured them. No such intelligence as the above has reached the Admiralty; we therefore trust it is incorrect.

The bill for repealing the additional force act was debated at some length in the House of Lords last night, but no new arguments were adduced on either side. The original question was carried by 97 against 40, majority for the bill 37.

May 22.

Retreat of Count Haugwitz.—It is with the deepest satisfaction we communicate

the following most important intelligence.

The man, to whose baneful councils Prussia owes her present humiliating situation, whom Europe has to curse, for having at a moment when Prussia might have saved Europe, arrested and palsied her arm, count Haugwitz, overwhelmed with the execrations of his countrymen, and of every man not sold to France, is supposed to have retired from his office. Observing the universal unpopularity of the measures of the new minister—seeing every where the detestation in which they were held, a detestation not disguised, even in his presence, the king of Prussia is said to have asked count Keller's advice (Haugwitz's associate in the ministry) as to the measures necessary to be adopted.—Count Keller advised an immediate and entire change of system. Haugwitz opposed this advice, and counselled a continuance of the system. The king declared for count Keller, and commanded him to suggest the means most likely to lead to a reconciliation and to avert the evils which threatened the state. Haugwitz, in consequence of the rejection of his system, demanded leave to retire to his estates in Silesia for a few weeks, which was granted. The first measure that has followed his retreat has been, to send orders to the Prussian ports in the Baltic, not to obstruct the entrance or departure of any British ships, but to treat them in a friendly manner.—Other measures are expected to be adopted advantageous to this country.

It is impossible not to expect but that this change in the councils of Prussia will lead to an adjustment of the difference between the two countries—and thus in an attempt which Bonaparte flattered himself and foretold would lead to the British commerce, he has done more injury to his ally than to us and has placed this truth on a foundation not to be shaken—that the continent is more likely to be injured by any system hostile to the commerce of Great Britain, than Great Britain herself; and that any attempt against her trade, will only redound to the injury and disgrace of those who make it.

We trust, too, that this change in the councils of Prussia will lead to consequences still more beneficial and important than the mere adjustment of the differences between the courts of London and Berlin.

It is repeated, that such is the understanding between France and Austria, that an offensive and defensive alliance is about to be concluded, and Austria is bound actively to defend Bonaparte's late changes. This may be doubted.—Letters from Rome state, that two French ships have been taken by the English off Gaeta.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—From Petersburg we learn that the Emperor Alexander has refused to mediate between England and Prussia; but that he has interfered between their Prussian and Swedish majesties, and promised the latter his support. This part of the account seems highly probable.—Sweden would hardly have risked so much, had she not good grounds of confidence in the aid of her powerful and magnanimous ally. The Prussians have not yet made any attack on Pomerania.

Our government has received fresh assurances of the determination of Denmark to adhere with rigid strictness to the principles of neutrality, which she has always so openly and unequivocally avowed.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 14th of May, 1806, present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas during the interval which has elapsed since his majesty found himself compelled, by the hostile measures of his majesty the King of Prussia, to lay an embargo on the ships and goods belonging to his subjects, and to places under his control, such hostile measures have not been discontinued; and whereas the town of Pappenburg cannot but be considered as dependent on, and under the absolute control of Prussia; his majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and it is thereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Prussia, and of the town of Pappenburg, (save and except any ships to which his majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo) so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the King of Prussia, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Prussia, or belonging to the town of Pappenburg (except as aforesaid, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral or any persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects, or others, whom the said commissioner shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to Prussia, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Prussia, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or